A New *Tajuria* (Lepidoptera, Lycaenidae) from Mindanao

Hisakazu HAYASHI

9–1, Tamatsukuri-honmachi, Tennoji-ku, Osaka, 543 Japan

The present paper deals with a new species belonging to the genus *Tajuria* from Mindanao, the Philippines.

Before going further, I should like to thank Lt. Col. J. N. ELIOT who kindly gave me the taxonomic information on the present new species.

Tajuria matsutaroi H. HAYASHI, sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–3)

Male. Upperside: Light blue, slightly tinged with pale purple. Forewing with black border broadening at apex. Hindwing with rather broad costal grey and extremely narrow distal black borders; tails black, with white tips.

Underside: Pale greyish brown, with a narrow dark postdiscal stria, which runs, on forewing, not parallel to termen. Forewing with a row of brownish submarginal striae which become obsolete towards subapical area. Hindwing postdiscal stria outwardly edged with obscure white line which becomes broad below vein 4; two rows of brownish submarginal striae, and two tornal black spots, one of which, in space 2, is surrounded by orange; a prominent orange bar present at the anal portion of space 1a; the anal portion of space 1b dusted with bluish grey scaling.

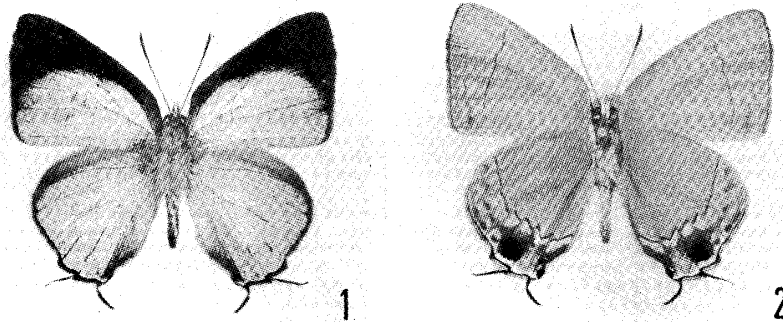
Male genitalia as in Fig. 3

Forewing length: 17–17.5 mm.

Female. Unknown.

Distribution: Mindanao, the Philippines.

Holotype: ♂, Mt. Apo, Mindanao, January, 1980. (Holotype will be deposited in the Osaka Museum of Natural History.)

1 2

Figs. 1–2. *Tajuria matsutaroi* sp. nov. 1: ♂, holotype. 2: Ditto, underside.

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Paratypes: 1♂ (Coll. H. HAYASHI), same data and locality as holotype; 2♂♂ (Coll. H. HAYASHI), Mt. Apo, Mindanao, November, 1980; 1♂ (Coll. H. HAYASHI), Mt. Apo, Mindanao, December, 1980; 1♂ (Coll. H. HAYASHI), Mt. Apo, Mindanao, February, 1981.

The present new species is most nearly related to, but distinct from the Bornean *Tajuria lucullus* H. H. DRUCE, 1904 in the following points: 1) The upperside is slightly tinged with pale purple, while in *lucullus* there is no shade of purple; 2) the orange tornal markings in spaces 1a and 2 on the underside of hindwing are sharply separated by bluish grey scaling in space 1b, whereas in *lucullus* they are more or less conjoined and the scaling in space 1b is bluer; 3) in the male genitalia, brachia have no pointed process at the 'elbow', while in *lucullus* they have a pointed process; 4) in the male genitalia, aedeagus bears no cornutus, while in *lucullus* it bears a double cornutus; 5) in the male genitalia, valvae are much more produced at the apex (Fig. 3B) and less concave distally.

The new species name is dedicated to my late father, Matsutarô. Thanks to him, I have been able to continue studying butterflies.
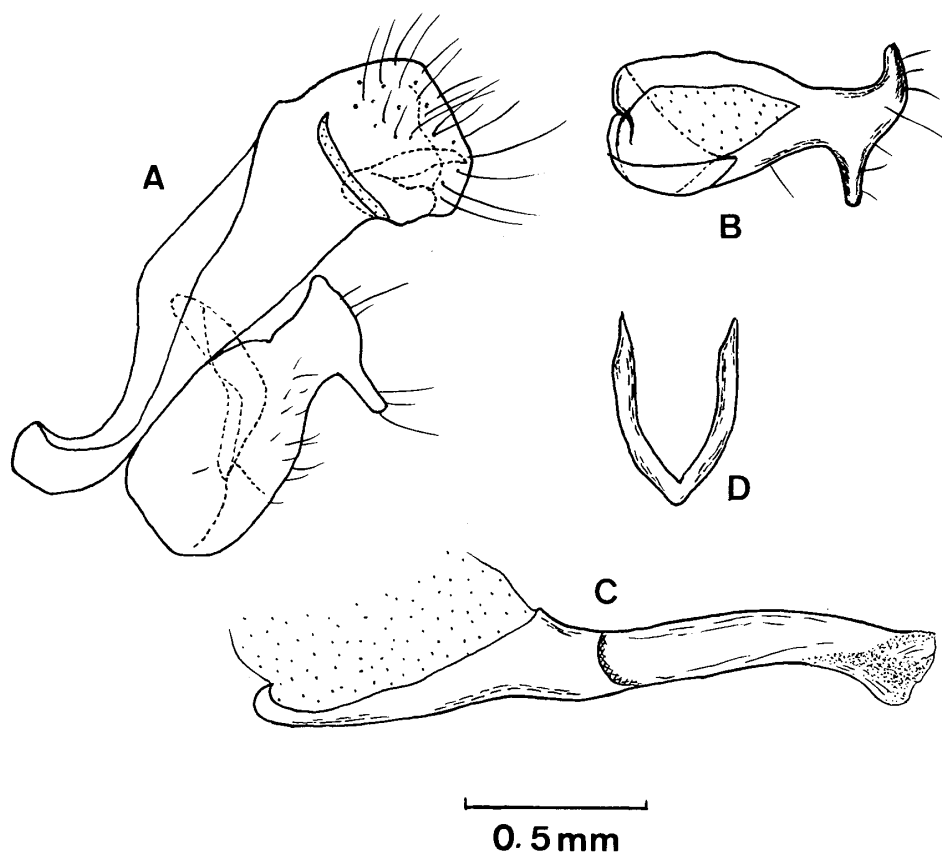
Fig. 3. Male genitalia of *Tajuria matsutaroi* sp. nov., paratype. A: Lateral aspect with phallus removed. B: Inner aspect of right hand valva. C: Lateral aspect of phallus. D: Juxta.

摘　　要

ミンダナオ産 *Tajuria* の1新種（シジミチョウ科）（林　寿一）

ミンダナオ島より *Tajuria* の1新種を記載した．本新種に関する分類学的知見を教示された J. N. Eliot 氏に深く感謝したい．

本新種はボルネオより知られる *Tajuria lucullus* H. H. Druce, 1904にもっとも近縁であるが，後者とは以下の特徴によって区別できる．1) 翅表はわずかに淡紫色を帯びるが，*lucullus* では紫色を帯びない．2) 後翅裏面第 1a 室および第2室にある橙色の肛角斑は，第 1b 室にある青灰色鱗によりはっきりと分断されるが，*lucullus* では肛角斑は多少とも結合する上に，第 1b 室の鱗粉は青味が強くなる．3) 雄交器では brachia はその湾曲部において突起を持たないが，*lucullus* では湾曲部に突起を持つ．4) 雄尾交尾器では aedeagus は cornutus を持たないが，*lucullus* では2個の cornutus を持つ．5) 雄交尾器では valvae は Fig. 3B で示すようにその末端で，はるかに突出の度合が強く，かつくぼみの程度は弱い．

父のおかげで，筆者は蝶の研究を続けてこられたので，本新種の種名は父，故松太郎に献名された．